As a first step in this transmission, the microprocessor checks the state of the cellular bus data lines. If the data lines are in use, the microprocessor enters a loop or waiting mode and does not actuate the AMPS interface and transmit the call control signals to the cellular bus until the data lines are not in use. When the data lines are not in use, the microprocessor will actuate the AMPS interface and transmit the call control signals to the cellular transceiver via the cellular bus. The method by which this first transmission step is implemented will be apparent to those skilled in the art on review of the commented source code implementing this step (located in the "dial.num" routine which is part of the BRIDGSUB routine) in the microfiche Software Appendix.

The microprocessor then waits for the call to be answered, and if this does not occur, the NO branch is taken from the decision block **98** to block **100** to exit from the flow chart in FIG. 3. However, if the call is answered, the YES branch is taken from the decision block 98 to block **102**, where the microprocessor **34** instructs the analog switch and conditioning system 32 to switch the signal path from the cellular interface to the modem 40. Subsequently, at block **104**, the modem is instructed to transmit data received by the microprocessor.

The specific control functions of the microprocessor **34** during the transmission of a data stream are illustrated in greater detail in FIG. **4**, and for purposes of this description, the data transmission is monitored as